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EDINBURGH, *Oct.* 14.

CHARLES P. R.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. Regent of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging; Unto all His Majesty's Subjects, of what Degree soever, Greeting: As soon as we, conducted by the Providence of GOD, arrived in Scotland, and were joined by a Handful of our Royal Father's faithful Subjects, our first Care was to make publick His most gracious Declaration; and in consequence of the large Powers by him vested in us, in Quality of Regent, we also emitted our own Manifesto, explaining and enlarging the Promises formerly made, according as we came to be better acquainted with the Inclinations of the People of Scotland. Now that it has pleased God so far to smile on our Undertaking as to make us Master of the ancient Kingdom of Scotland, we judged it proper, in this publick Manner, to make manifest what ought to fill the Hearts of all His Majesty's Subjects, of what Nation or Province soever, with Comfort and Satisfaction.

We therefore hereby, in His Majesty's Name, declare, That His sole Intention is to re-instate all His Subjects in the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Laws and Liberties: And that our present Attempt is not undertaken, in order to enslave a free People, but to redress and remove the Encroachments made upon them; not to impose upon any a Religion which they dislike, but to secure them all in the Enjoyment of those which are respectively at present established among them, either in England, Scotland or Ireland. And if it shall be deemed proper that any further Security be given to the established Church or Clergy, we hereby promise in His Name, That He shall pass any Law that His Parliament shall judge necessary for that Purpose.

In consequence of the Rectitude of our Royal Father's Intentions, we must further declare his Sentiments with regard to the National Debt: That it has been contracted under an unlawful Government, no Body can disown, no more than that it is now a most heavy Load upon the Nation; yet, in regard that it is for the greatest part due to those very Subjects whom he promises to protect, cherish and defend, he is resolved to take the Advice of his Parliament concerning it, in which he thinks he acts the Part of a just Prince, who makes the Good of his People the sole Rule of his Actions.

Furthermore, we here in His Name declare, That the same Rule laid down for the Funds, shall be followed with respect to every Law or Act of Parliament since the Revolution; and in so far as, in a free and legal Parliament, they shall be approved, he will confirm them. With respect to the pretended Union of the two Nations, the King cannot possibly ratify it, since he has had repeated Remonstrances against it from each Kingdom; and since it is incontestable, that the principal Point then in View was the Exclusion of the Royal Family from their undoubted Right to the Crown, for which Purpose the grossest Corruptions were openly used to bring it about. But whatever may be hereafter devised for the joint Benefit of both Nations, the King will most readily comply with the Request of his Parliaments to establish.

And now that we have, in His Majesty's Name, given you the most ample Security for your Religion, Properties and Laws, that the Power of a British Sovereign can grant; We hereby for Ourselves, as Heir apparent to the Crown, ratify and confirm the same in Our own Name, before Almighty GOD, upon the Faith of a Christian, and the Honour of a Prince.

Let me now expostulate this weighty Matter with you, my Father's Subjects, and let me not omit this first publick Opportunity of awakening your Understandings, and of dispelling that Cloud which the assiduous Pens of ill designing Men have all along, but chiefly now, been endeavouring to cast on the Truth. Do not the Pulpits and Congregations of the Clergy, as well as your weekly Papers, ring with the dreadful Threats of Popery, Slavery, Tyranny and arbitrary Power, which are now ready to be imposed upon you, by the formidable Powers of France and Spain? Is not my Royal Father represented as a Blood-thirsty Tyrant, breathing out nothing but Destruction to all those who will not immediately embrace an odious Religion? Or, have I myself been better used? But listen only to the naked Truth.

I, with my own Money, hire a small Vessel, ill provided with Money, Arms or Friends; I arrive in Scotland, attended by seven Persons; I publish the King my Father's Declaration, and proclaim his Title with Pardon in one Hand, and in the other Liberty of Conscience, and the most solemn Promises to grant whatever a free Parliament shall propose for the Happiness of a People. I have, I confess, the greatest Reason to adore the Goodness of Almighty God, who has in so remarkable a Manner protected me and my small Army through the many Dangers to which we were at first exposed, and who has led me in the Way to Victory, and to the Capital of this ancient Kingdom, amidst the Acclamations of the King my Father's Subjects: Why then is so much Pains taken to spirit up the Minds of the People against this my Undertaking?

The Reason is obvious, it is, lest the real Sense of the Nation's present Sufferings should blot out the Remembrance of past Misfortunes and of the Outcries formerly raised against the Royal Family. Whatever Miscarriages might have given Occasion to them, they have

been more than atoned for ſince; and the Nation has now an Opportunity of being ſecured againſt the like for the future.

That our Family has ſuffered Exile during theſe fifty ſeven Years, every Body knows. Has the Nation during that Period of Time been the more happy and flouriſhing for it? Have you found Reaſon to love and cheriſh your Governors, as the Father's of the People of Great Britain and Ireland? Has a Family upon whom a Faction unlawfully beſtowed the Diadem of a rightful Prince, retained a due Senſe of ſo great a Truſt and Favour? Have you found more Humanity and Condeſcenſion in thoſe who were not born to a Crown, than in my Royal Fore-fathers? Have their Ears been open to the Cries of the People? Have they, or do they conſider only the Intereſt of theſe Nations? Have you reapt any other Benefit from them, than an immenſe Load of Debts? If I am anſwered in the Affirmative, Why has their Government been ſo often railed at in all your publick Aſſemblies? Why has the Nation been ſo long crying out in vain for Redreſs againſt the Abuſe of Parliaments, upon Account of their long Duration, the Multitude of Placemen, which occaſions their Venality, the Introduction of penal Laws, and in general, againſt the miſerable Situation of the Kingdom at Home and Abroad? All theſe, and many more Inconveniencies muſt now be removed, unleſs the People of Great Britain be already ſo far corrupted, that they will not accept of Freedom when offered to them; ſeeing the King, on his Reſtoration will refuſe nothing that a Free Parliament can ask, for the Security of the Religion, Laws and Liberty of his People.

The Fears of the Nation from the Powers of France and Spain, appear ſtill more vain and groundleſs: My Expedition was undertaken unſupported by either: But indeed, when I ſee a foreign Force brought by my Enemies againſt me, and when I hear of Dutch, Danes, Heſſians and Swiſs, the Elector of Hanover's Allies, being called over to protect his Government againſt the King's Subjects, is it not high Time for the King my Father, to accept alſo of the Aſſiſtance of thoſe who are able, and who have engaged to ſupport him? But will the World, or any one Man of Senſe in it, infer from thence, that he inclines to be a tributary Prince, rather than an independent Monarch? Who has the better Chance to be independent on foreign Powers? He, who with the Aid of his own Subjects, can wreſt the Government out of the Hands of an Intruder: Or, he who cannot, without Aſſiſtance from Abroad, ſupport his Government, tho' eſtabliſhed by all the Civil Power, and ſecured by a ſtrong military Force, againſt the undiſciplined Part of thoſe he has ruled over for ſo many Years? Let him, if he pleaſes, try the Experiment. Let him ſend off his foreign Hirelings, and put the whole upon the Iſſue of a Battle; I will truſt only to the King my Father's Subjects, who were or ſhall be engaged in mine and their Country's Cauſe: But, notwithſtanding all the Oppoſition he can make, I ſtill truſt in the Juſtice of my Cauſe, the Valour of my Troops, and the Aſſiſtance of the Almighty, to bring my Enterprize to a glorious Iſſue.

It is now Time to conclude, and I ſhall do it with this Reflexion. Civil Wars are ever attended with Rancour and Ill-will, which Party-rage never fails to produce in the Minds of thoſe, whom different Intereſts, Principles or Views ſet in Oppoſition to one another; I therefore earneſtly require it of my Friends, to give as little Looſe as poſſible to ſuch Paſſions, this will prove the moſt effectual Means to prevent the ſame in the Enemies of our Royal Cauſe. And this my Declaration will vindicate to all Poſterity the Nobleneſs of my Undertaking, and the Generoſity of my Intentions.

Given at our Palace of Holy-rood-houſe, the Tenth Day of October, One thouſand ſeven hundred and forty five.

C. P. R.

By His Highneſs's Command.

J. MURRAY.

From the Scots Camp at Duddingſton, Oct. 14.

Several Perſons of Character have joined the King's Army ſince our laſt, particularly the Hon. —— Boyd, Brother to the Earl of Kilmarnock, with a Body of Gentlemen; Meſſrs. Gordons of Buckie and Glaſtirum, from the Shire of Banff, with their People, &c. On Saturday John Mackinnon, Eſq; Chieftain of the ancient and honourable Clan Mackinnon, joined the Army with his Following, from the Iſle of Sky. This Gentleman aſſures, That the Honourable Sir Alexander Macdonald and the Laird of Macleod had put themſelves at the Head of their numerous Clans, in order to join the Prince's Standard; and that all the Countries he and his Men paſſed through, eſpecially the Macphersons, Frasers, and Athole-men, were in readineſs to march on Command.

A Gentleman in Northumberland writes, 'General 'Cope is at Berwick with the Reſidue of two Regi- 'ments of Dragoons and 4 or 5 Companies of Lees's 'Foot. The Townſmen there made a Scots Gentleman 'Priſoner this Week with his Retinue, (my Friend tells 'me his Name is Lockhart) as he was journeying from 'Scotland to London. I cannot expreſs the Virulence 'of ſome of our Countrymen againſt the Scottiſh Nati- 'on, particularly at Newcaſtle, where the Keelmen are 'inſulted on the Streets, ſo that Skirmiſhes now and then 'happen, and one would think the 700 Dutchmen have 'enough ado to keep the Peace there. I juſt now hear, 'that one Hunter's Ship is arrived at Berwick from 'Leith with Cannon, Arms, brought by General Cope 'from Aberdeen.'

We talk here of an Army appearing on the Borders of Scotland, at leaſt ſometime this Month, and at the ſame Time of Invaſions from the Netherlands by the French. Certain it is, that Trade is at a Stand; ſo that all who can go to the Country are hurrying away.—— Poor Sm——h was apprehended and impriſoned Yeſternight, for ſaying over a Bottle, That the Dutch Auxiliaries here would find an infinite Odds between pluſſing at the *petit Maitres* before Tournay or Fontenoy, and encountring with the deſperate Highlander's truſty broad Sword and Target, headed by a Perſon who can ly on Straw, eat a dry Cruſt, dine in five Minutes, and gain a Battle in four.

The Pilot of the French Ship which landed laſt Monday at Montroſe, is come up to the Camp, who aſſures, That there were four Cheſts of Gold, and 400 Cheſts of Arms, beſides Ammunition, Cannon, Stores and Engi-

neers, &c. aboard the ſaid Ship, which he ſaw ſent off for the Camp; and that the ſaid Ship had again ſailed for Oſtend.

There was no Sermon Yeſterday in the Churches of this City, ſo that by want of the Collection made at the Church-doors, the Poor in the Charity Workhouſe are in a ſtarving Condition; not only ſo, but the begging Poor in the Streets are much increaſed by the vaſt Numbers of the Widows and Orphans of thoſe who were killed or rendred uſeleſs at the Battle of Gladſmuir. As the Citizens ſtand obliged to provide for all theſe unfortunate People, may they not claim a Right of Retention off thoſe who brought theſe additional Misfortunes upon the Inhabitants.

From the London Gazette, Oct. 8.

Vienna, Oct. 2. N.S. Twelve thouſand Spaniards having ſcaled the Town of Pavia, and killed or taken 1500 Sclavonians, who were juſt arrived, fatigued by a forced March, the Magiſtrates of Milan ſent their Keys on the 23d paſt to the Enemy that had paſſed the Teſſin and the Po. We have juſt received Advice, that 5000 Pruſſians have taken Poſſeſſion of Jagendorf, the Inſurgents having at the Approach of the Enemy abandoned that Place with a good part of their Equipage, and being retired to Troppau.

Berlin, Oct. 5. N.S. The Loſs on the part of the Pruſſians in the late Action near Prauſnitz amounts, as is reported here, to 2000 Men. And we hear, that during the Battle, the Auſtrian Irregular Troops fell upon the King of Pruſſia's Baggage and Equipages, all which, together with thoſe of the Prince of Pruſſia, and of moſt of the Officers, they carried off. They alſo took away all his Majeſty's Domeſticks, his Plate, the Military Caſh, the Chancery and the Privy Secretary M. Elchler.

Vilvoerden, Oct. 11. N.S. Aeth ſurrendered the Day before Yeſterday upon honourable Conditions, the Garriſon being allowed to march out with all Military Honours, and to be conducted to Bruſſels upon the 13th.

Hague, Oct. 12. N.S. We have Advice from Paris of the 8th inſt. that upon the 6th a Courier arrived at Fontainbleau from Marſhal Maillebois, with an Account, that the Allied Army of France and Spain had forced the Paſſage of the Tanaro, behind which the King of Sardinia's Army was poſted; that the Sardinian Troops had retired under the Walls of Valentia, having abandoned Alexandria, which the Infant Don Philip had forthwith cauſed to be inveſted with a Deſign to beſiege it; the King of Sardinia is ſaid to have loſt in this Action between 15 and 1800 Men, 2 Standards and 8 Pieces of Cannon; and the Loſs on the part of the French and Spaniards to have been not very conſiderable. M. de Lautrec had been obliged to raiſe the Siege of Exiles, and was marching towards Feneſtrella. We have juſt heard from Helvoetſluys, that the two Mails with the Letters of the 5th and 8th from this Place, which were ſent over on board a Fiſhing Veſſel hired for that purpoſe, the Packet Boats being all on the other Side, were taken Yeſterday, near the Coaſt of England, by a ſmall French Privateer.

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHereas an unnatural Rebellion is begun, and now carrying on, in the North Part of this our Realm, in favour of a Popiſh Pretender: And whereas, for the more effectual Suppreſſion thereof, we have Occaſion for a ſpeedy Augmentation of our Forces; we have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, for the Encouragement of ſuch of our faithful Subjects who ſhall, on this Occaſion, inliſt themſelves in our Service, to iſſue this our Royal Proclamation; and do hereby promiſe and declare, That all ſuch able-bodied Men, who ſhall inliſt themſelves, as Soldiers, in our Land Service, on or before the 25th Day of December next, ſhall, upon their Requeſt to be diſcharged therefrom, be diſcharged accordingly, at the End of ſix Months, from the reſpective Times of their Inliſting, in caſe the ſaid Rebellion ſhall be extinguiſhed within that Time; and if not, then as ſoon as the ſaid Rebellion ſhall be extinguiſhed.

Given at our Court at Kenſington, the 5th Day of October 1745, in the Nineteenth Year of our Reign.

God ſave the King.

From the General Evening Poſt, Oct. 8.

Paris, Oct. 4. Count Lowendahl is making Preparations at Oſtend for aſſembling a Body of Troops, of which the Scots and Iriſh Regiments in the King's Service will make a Part, and are to be employed in attempting a Deſcent in England.

From the St. James's Evening Poſt, Oct. 8.

Hague, Oct. 1. O.S. The Abbe de la Ville, the French Miniſter, has delivered another Memorial to the States General, concerning the Deſtination of the Troops that compoſed the Garriſon of Tournay, in which he inſiſts, in the Name of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, upon their High Mightineſſes recalling thoſe Troops forthwith from England. Before this Memorial was preſented, the States General had received another on the ſame Subject from M. Van Hoey, our Miniſter at Paris, which was delivered to him by the Marquis d'Argenſon, Miniſter for foreign Affairs, before the King ſet out for Fontainbleau. Theſe two Memorials are drawn up in very ſtrong and menacing Terms, the French King declaring therein, that if Satisfaction be not given him concerning the Inexecution of the Capitulations of Tournay, Oudenarde, &c. in recalling the Troops that compoſed the Garriſons thereof from the Service of Great Britain, whither they have been ſent in Quality of Auxiliaries, he will reſpect neither the Dominions, nor the Troops, nor the Subjects of the Republick.

The Abbe de la Ville is very urgent for an Anſwer, and has inſinuated in his Conferences with the Deputies of the State, that on this Anſwer depends a good Underſtanding, or a Rupture between the King his Maſter and their High Mightineſſes, and that, if this Anſwer does not prove ſatisfactory, he muſt leave this Place immediately. The States of the Province of Holland are actually deliberating on this Affair, and the Republick has promiſed the French Miniſter that he ſhall have an Anſwer next Friday. Such ſmart Memorials were not at all expected from the French Court, and the State ſeems to be very much perplexed about them, it being a hard Matter to pleaſe that Court without laying ourſelves open to juſt

Reproaches from his Britannick Majeſty, with whom we are obliged, for many Reaſons, to preſerve the cloſeſt Union, and now more than ever. However, it is thought the State will not reſolve upon calling home the Troops ſent to England, until we have as many landed there in the room of them, being fully determined to perform all her Engagements with Great Britain. Upon the whole, this Behaviour of the French Court ſufficiently diſcloſes her Views and Deſigns, notwithſtanding her Declarations to the contrary at ſeveral Courts, and in particular to their High Mightineſſes.

LONDON, *Oct.* 8.

The Pretender's ſecond Son is at Paris, where he has been furniſhed with large Sums of Money, and is ſpeedily to ſet out for Dunkirk, in order to embark either for Scotland or Ireland. Count Lowendahl has Orders to aſſemble the Scots and Iriſh Battalions in French Pay, in order to make a Deſcent upon England.

A Liſt of thoſe that are ſaid to be the Prime Officers in the Pretender's Army.

1. Drummond, Duke of Perth.
2. Ogilvie, Lord Ogilvie.
3. Lord George Murray. Brother to the Duke of Athole.
4. Wemyſs, Lord Elcho, Son to the Earl of Wemyſs.
5. Erskine, Lord Cardroſs.
6. Cameron, of Lochdonald.
7. The Laird of Glengarie.
8. Sir Donald Macdonald of the Iſles.
9. Robinſon of Showan.
10. The Laird of Courie.
11. Murray of Broughton.
12. Seaton of Dubſide.
13. Walhup of Netherie.
14. Chartris of Chartris.
15. The Laird of Dirlton.

We have the following Account of the Perſons who compoſe the young Pretender's Cabinet-Council, which we give the Publick for authentick, viz. Charles Sheridan, —— O Sullivan, —— Macdonald, —— Kelly, who eſcaped ſome Years ago out of the Tower, and ——Strickland, all Iriſh Papiſts. *They have fine Intelligence at London of the Tranſactions in Scotland!*

On Sunday in the Evening as Mr. Pickering was preaching at Salter's Hall, he was interrupted by a Fellow, who told him (in Contradiction to what he mentioned, of the Pretender's being bred a Papiſt) that he was bred a Proteſtant, and would continue ſo, &c.

Laſt Friday Julian Courteen was commited to Newgate by Sir Thomas de Veil, on the Oath of the Rev. Mr. James Garnier, for High Treaſon, in being guilty of ſeveral Overt-acts againſt his Majeſty and Government, and for correſponding with his rebellious Enemies.

The ſame Day Robert Dunbar was committed to the ſaid Jail, by Sir Thomas de Veil, John Burdis and Edward Aſh, Eſqrs. Juſtices of the Peace, on the Oath of Meſſrs. Leonard Lee, Matthias Powell, and Francis Creamer, for ſpeaking ſeditious and ſcandalous Words of his Majeſty King George, and for acknowledging that he correſponded with the Rebels at Edinburgh.

On Sunday Morning the Right Hon. George Wade, Eſq; Field-Marſhal, and Commander in chief of his Majeſty's Forces in Scotland, ſet out with a large Retinue, from his Houſe in Burlington-ſtreet, for Doncaſter in the County of York, to take upon him the Command of the Army aſſembling there.

Sunday Morning, about one o'Clock, a Detachment of the Third Regiment of Foot-Guards, under the Command of the Lord Charles Hay, and ſeveral other Officers, conſiſting of upward of 100 Men, marched from the Parade to Lincoln's-Inn-Fields Playhouſe, which is now occupied by them, and a Party of the ſame Number is to mount Guard there every Day 'till further Orders, to be ready to quell any Diſturbances that may happen from the Adherents of the Pretender.

We hear Admiral Rowley, with 17 Men War, and three Bombs, was actually bombarding the City of Genoa.

An Account is come over, that the Maſter of the Fiſhing-boat, who had on board the two Mails that was taken by the French, was returned to Holland, and was committed to Priſon, becauſe he had not performed his Duty in throwing the Mails overboard before he was taken.

This Day, the 1ſt Day of the Moon, it is high Water at Leith, Forenoon, at 2 o'clock, 42 M. Afternoon, at 3, 6 M. Tueſday, Forenoon, at 3, 30 M. Afternoon, at 3, 54 M. Wedneſday, Forenoon, at 4, 18 M. Afternoon, at 4, 42 M.

'Twas New Moon this Morning at 2 o'clock.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

¶S¶ That on Friday laſt there were two Dogs loſt, belonging to Sir *JOHN BRUCE-HOPE*; the one a little white and black DOG, the other a BITCH of the ſame kind with her Ears cut. Whoever can give Account of the above Dogs (ſo as they may be got again) to Mr. Hepburn in Jack's Land, Canongate, ſhall receive one Half Crown for each.